

CLOSURE

20. Use the following questions to review the key points of the lesson:

A. Based on this information, what seems to be the primary reason immigrant groups come to the United States? *Job or educational opportunities*

B. What do you think are benefits of moving to the United States? *Variety and number of job opportunities, freedom of choice of jobs, ability to move freely in the job market, variety of educational opportunities, technical training available at many locations, size of economy, political freedom, joining relatives, a higher standard of living*

C. Would these benefits be examples of push or pull factors for migration? Why? *Pull factors, because they are advantages that would draw people to move to the United States*

D. What are costs of moving to the United States? *Leaving family and friends, cost of travel, finding new housing and a new job, learning a new language*

E. What are some policies that could reduce immigration to the United States? *Policies that increase economic development and raise the standard of living in other countries, policies that impose limits on the number of immigrants the United States will accept*

ASSESSMENT

Distribute a copy of Activity 4.5 to each student. Review the instructions for the activity with the students.

- 1, 2. Read the following paragraph and use the information to complete the table below. . . . Use the table below to help you make your decision. You may add details not included in the information above to support your decision. *Costs of moving to the new city could include losing the opportunity to play soccer at school, having to live in a smaller house and leaving friends. Benefits of moving could be living closer to grandparents, getting a better education and having access to a richer array of cultural, sports and entertainment options. Costs of staying could include losing the opportunity to meet new friends and get a better education. It's also possible that your mother's career could be hurt if she doesn't take the new job. Benefits of staying could include being able to play soccer on the school team and neighborhood leagues and staying close to friends.*

3. For you, which are greater: the costs or the benefits? Explain. *Answers about whether costs are greater than benefits will vary, based on each student's assessment of the situation.*
4. If you moved, would it be a push or pull migration? Explain. *Answers about whether it would be a push or pull migration will vary. Pull factors will vary and include the allure of living in a new city with new friends and new entertainment options. Push factors also will vary and include lower quality schools.*

VISUAL 4.1 GEOGRAPHIC MOBILITY 2002 to 2003 data for the population 1 year and older

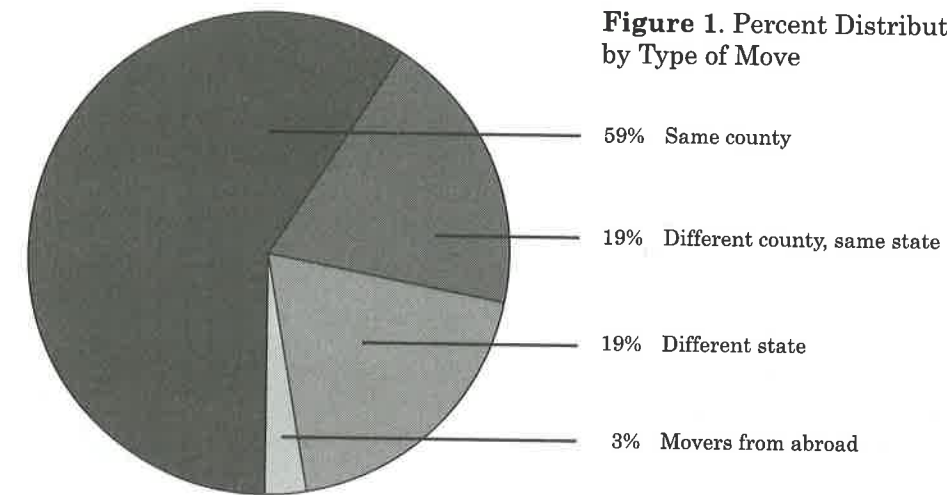
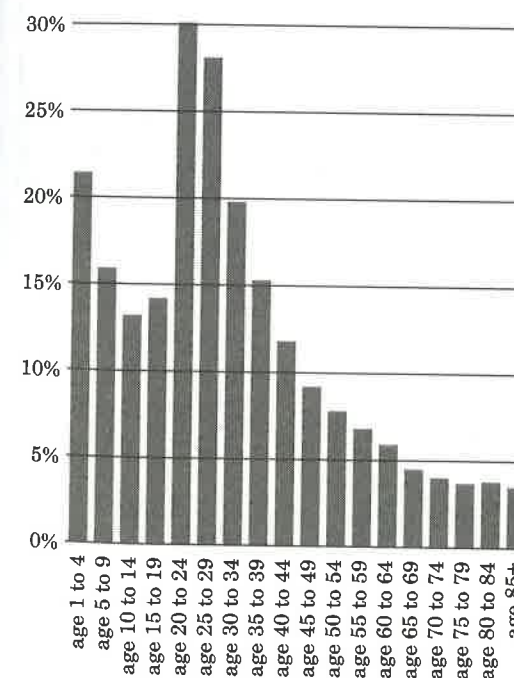


Figure 1. Percent Distribution of Movers by Type of Move

Figure 2. Moving Rates by Age

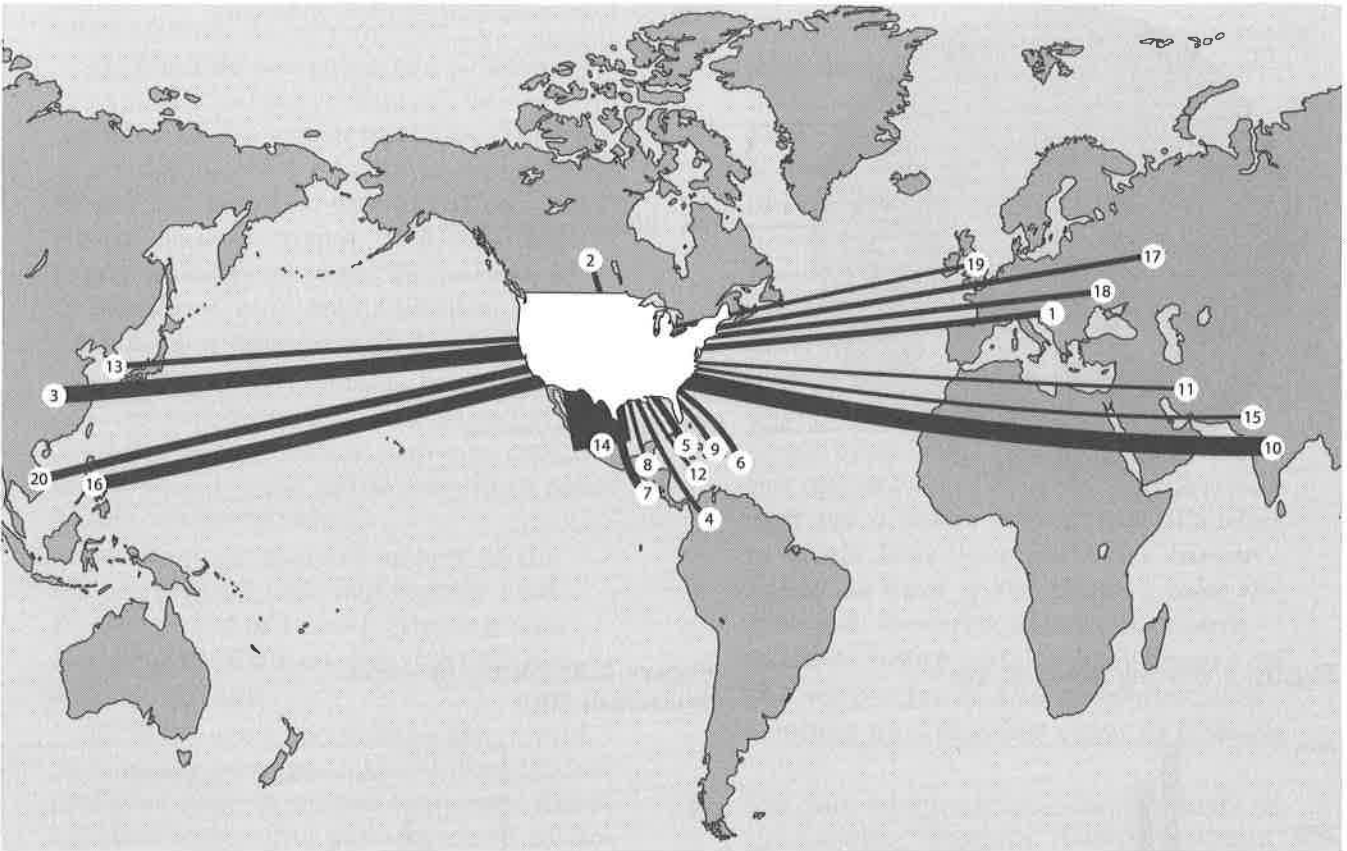


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 3. Migration by Region (in thousands, 2003)

		People moving in (immigrants)				
		Total	Northeast	Midwest	South	West
People moving out (outmigrants)	Total	2,693	385	574	1,016	718
	Northeast	483	*	71	319	93
	Midwest	675	62	*	378	235
	South	891	198	303	*	390
	West	644	125	200	319	*

VISUAL 4.2
IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES
Top 20 countries of birth (FY 2002)



BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA 25,373 1 25,033 were refugees and people seeking asylum	CUBA 28,272 5 24,893 were refugees and people seeking asylum	HAITI 20,268 9 6,732 were sponsored by their families	KOREA, SOUTH 21,021 13 9,573 were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; 9,241 were admitted on employment-based preferences	RUSSIA 20,268 17 10,468 were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; 5,089 were refugees or seeking asylum
CANADA 19,519 2 9,530 were admitted on employment-based preferences	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC 22,604 6 6,880 were spouses of U.S. citizens, 2,880 were children of citizens	INDIA 71,105 10 60% were admitted on employment-based preferences	MEXICO 219,380 14 95% were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or were sponsored by their family	UKRAINE 21,217 18 10,601 were refugees and people seeking asylum
CHINA 61,282 3 27,911 were children, parents or spouses of U.S. citizens	EL SALVADOR 31,168 7 8,763 were parents, children or spouses of U.S. citizens	IRAN 13,029 11 4,806 refugees and people seeking asylum were granted permanent resident status	PAKISTAN 13,743 15 43% were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; 24% were admitted on employment-based preferences	UNITED KINGDOM 16,181 19 7,511 were admitted on employment-based preferences; 6,834 were spouses of U.S. citizens
COLOMBIA 18,845 4 8,815 were spouses of U.S. citizens; 3,333 were children of citizens	GUATEMALA 16,229 8 3,579 were spouses of U.S. citizens; 3,468 were children of citizens	JAMAICA 14,898 12 96% were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens or were sponsored by their family	PHILIPPINES 51,308 16 26,470 were immediate relatives of U.S. citizens; 12,060 were sponsored by their families	VIETNAM 33,627 20 6,926 were refugees or people seeking asylum

Base map by Mapquest